DATA SHEET

NEC

MOS FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR

μPA2700GR

SWITCHING
N-CHANNEL POWER MOS FET

DESCRIPTION

The μPA2700GR is N-Channel MOS Field Effect Transistor designed for DC/DC converters and power management applications of notebook computers.

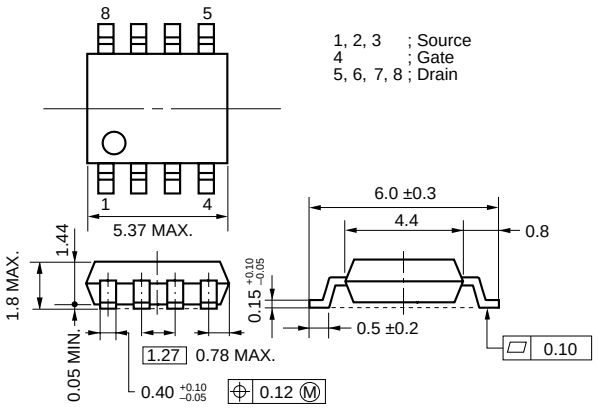
FEATURES

- Low on-state resistance
  $R_{DS(on)1}$ = 5.3 mΩ MAX. (V_{GS} = 10 V, I_D = 9.0 A)
  $R_{DS(on)2}$ = 7.3 mΩ MAX. (V_{GS} = 4.5 V, I_D = 9.0 A)
- Low C_{iss}: C_{iss} = 2600 pF TYP. (V_{DS} = 10 V, V_{GS} = 0 V)
- Small and surface mount package (Power SOP8)

ORDERING INFORMATION

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE
μPA2700GR	Power SOP8

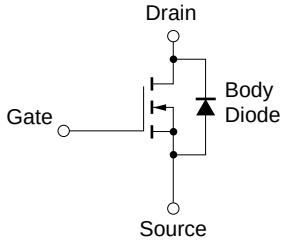
PACKAGE DRAWING (Unit: mm)



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C, All terminals are connected.)

Drain to Source Voltage (V_{GS} = 0 V)	V_{DSS}	30	V
Gate to Source Voltage (V_{DS} = 0 V)	V_{GSS}	±20	V
Drain Current (DC)	$I_{D(DC)}$	±17	A
Drain Current (pulse) Note1	$I_{D(pulse)}$	±68	A
Total Power Dissipation (T_A = 25°C) Note2	P_T	2.0	W
Channel Temperature	T_{ch}	150	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	–55 to + 150	°C
Single Avalanche Current Note3	I_{AS}	17	A
Single Avalanche Energy Note3	E_{AS}	28.9	mJ

EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



Notes 1. PW ≤ 10 μs, Duty Cycle ≤ 1%
2. Mounted on ceramic substrate of 1200 mm² x 2.2 mm
3. Starting T_{ch} = 25°C, V_{DD} = 15 V, R_G = 25 Ω, L = 100 μH, V_{GS} = 20 → 0 V

Remark Strong electric field, when exposed to this device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it once, when it has occurred.

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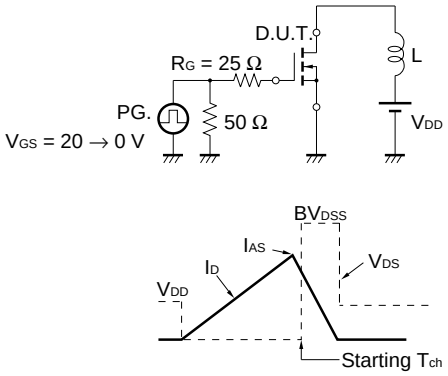
The mark ★ shows major revised points.

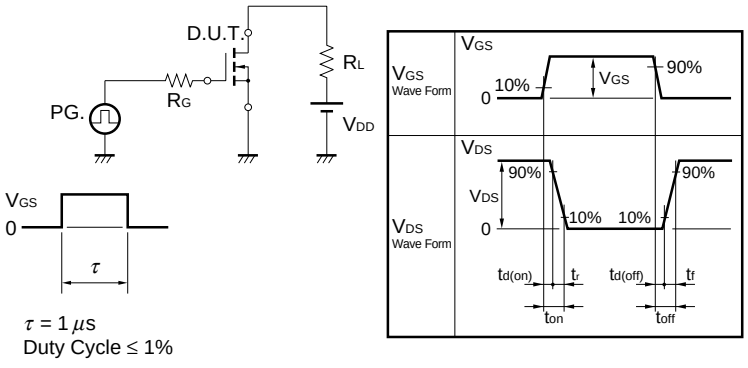
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C, All terminals are connected.)

CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I_{DSS}	V_{DS} = 30 V, V_{GS} = 0 V			10	μA
Gate Leakage Current	I_{GSS}	V_{GS} = ±20 V, V_{DS} = 0 V			±100	nA
Gate Cut-off Voltage	$V_{GS(off)}$	V_{DS} = 10 V, I_D = 1 mA	1.5	2.0	2.5	V
Forward Transfer Admittance	$\|y_{fs}\|$	V_{DS} = 10 V, I_D = 9.0 A	11	21.5		S
Drain to Source On-state Resistance	$R_{DS(on)1}$	V_{GS} = 10 V, I_D = 9.0 A		4.2	5.3	mΩ
	$R_{DS(on)2}$	V_{GS} = 4.5 V, I_D = 9.0 A		5.5	7.3	mΩ
	$R_{DS(on)3}$	V_{GS} = 4.0 V, I_D = 9.0 A		6.3	8.4	mΩ
Input Capacitance	C_{iss}	V_{DS} = 10 V		2600		pF
Output Capacitance	C_{oss}	V_{GS} = 0 V		1000		pF
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C_{rss}	f = 1 MHz		340		pF
Turn-on Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$	V_{DD} = 15 V, I_D = 9.0 A		20		ns
Rise Time	t_r	V_{GS} = 10 V		24		ns
Turn-off Delay Time	$t_{d(off)}$	R_G = 10 Ω		75		ns
Fall Time	t_f			22		ns
Total Gate Charge	Q_G	V_{DD} = 15 V		26		nC
Gate to Source Charge	Q_{GS}	V_{GS} = 5 V		7		nC
Gate to Drain Charge	Q_{GD}	I_D = 17 A		11		nC
Body Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{F(S-D)}$	I_F = 17 A, V_{GS} = 0 V		0.8	1.2	V
Reverse Recovery Time	t_{rr}	I_F = 17 A, V_{GS} = 0 V		50		ns
Reverse Recovery Charge	Q_{rr}	di/dt = 100 A/μs		51		nC

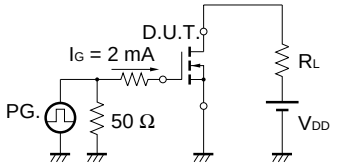
TEST CIRCUIT 1 AVALANCHE CAPABILITY



TEST CIRCUIT 2 SWITCHING TIME



TEST CIRCUIT 3 GATE CHARGE



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C)

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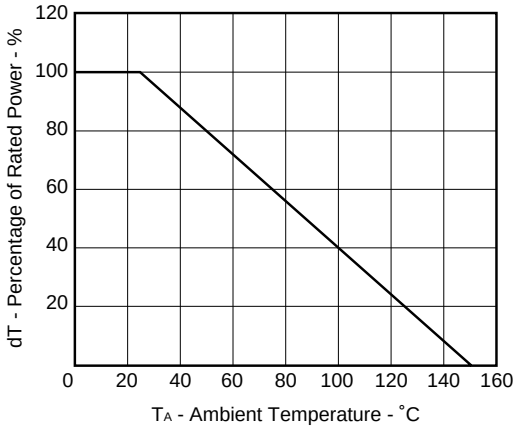
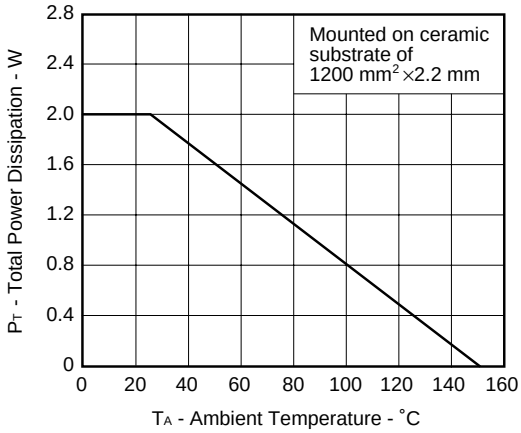
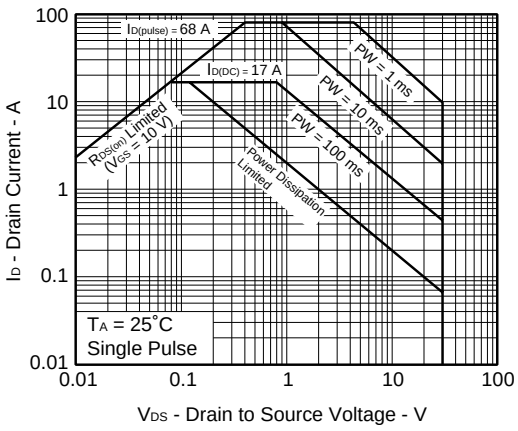
DERATING FACTOR OF FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA



TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION vs. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

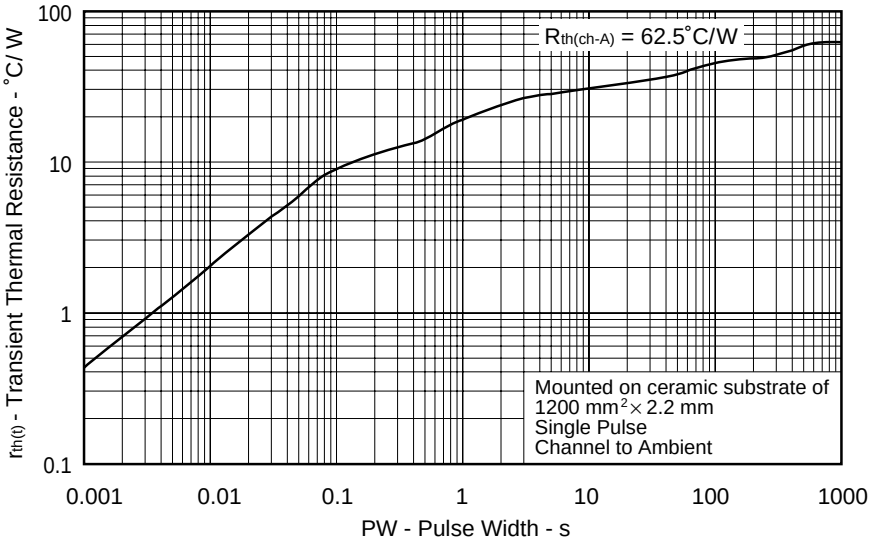


FORWARD BIAS SAFE OPERATING AREA

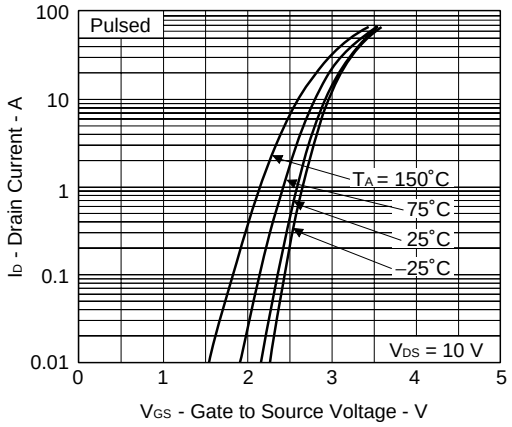


Remark Mounted on ceramic substrate of 1200 mm^2 x 2.2 mm

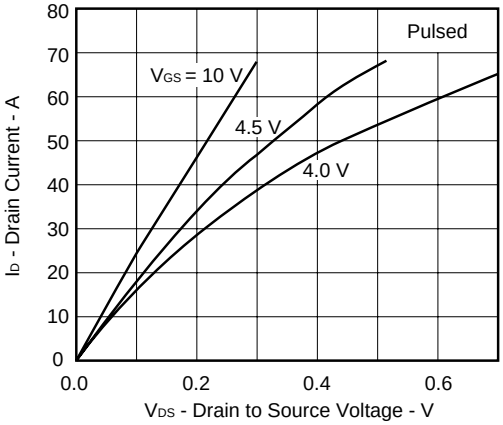
TRANSIENT THERMAL RESISTANCE vs. PULSE WIDTH



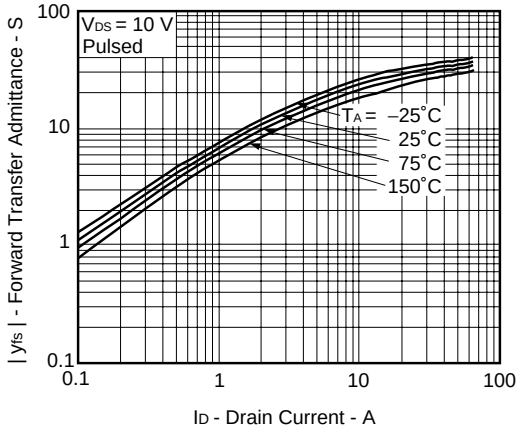
FORWARD TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



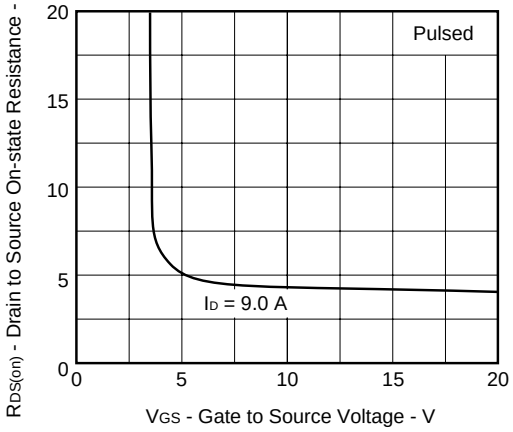
DRAIN CURRENT vs.
DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



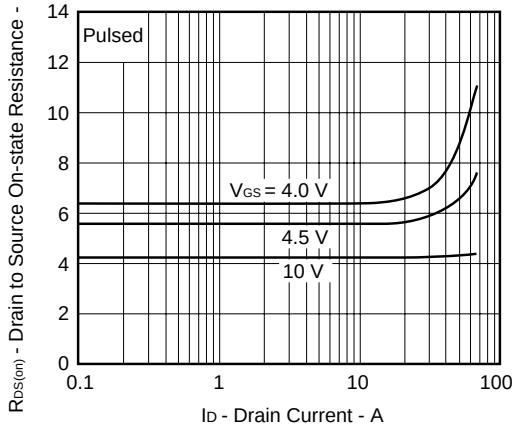
FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE vs.
DRAIN CURRENT



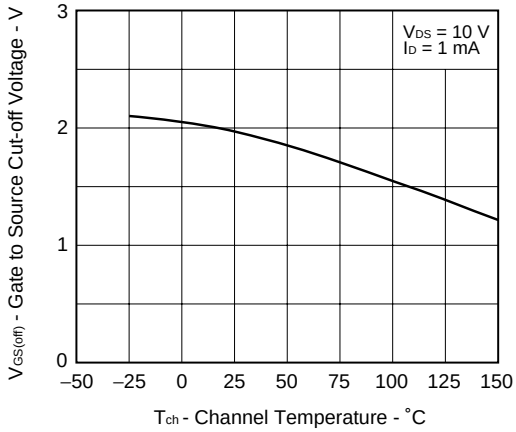
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs.
GATE TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



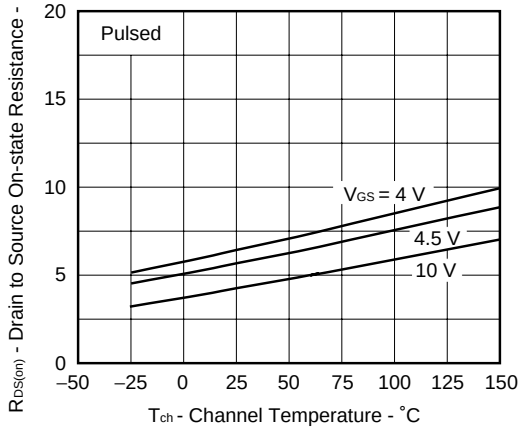
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE
RESISTANCE vs. DRAIN CURRENT



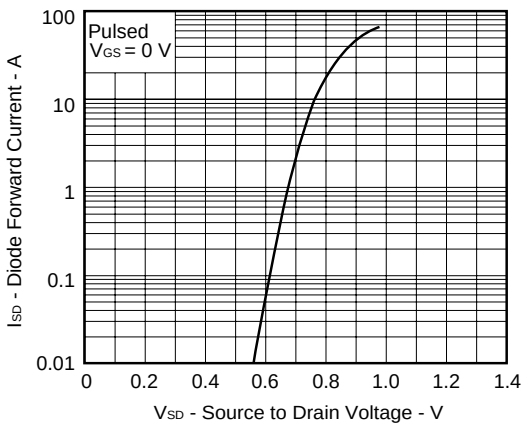
GATE TO SOURCE CUT-OFF VOLTAGE vs.
CHANNEL TEMPERATURE



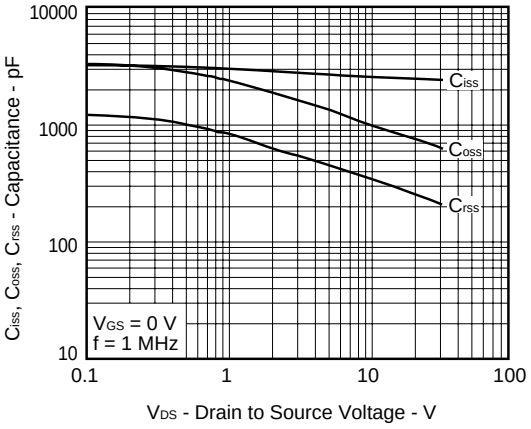
DRAIN TO SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE vs. CHANNEL TEMPERATURE



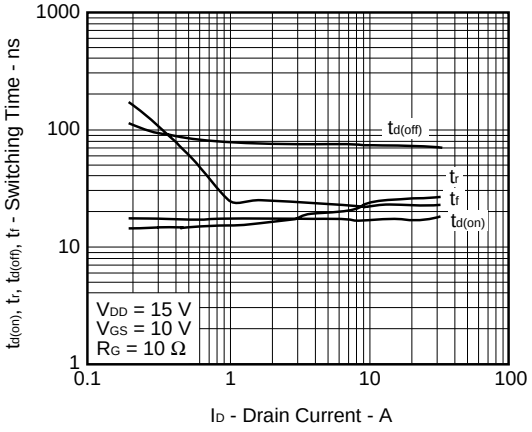
SOURCE TO DRAIN DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE



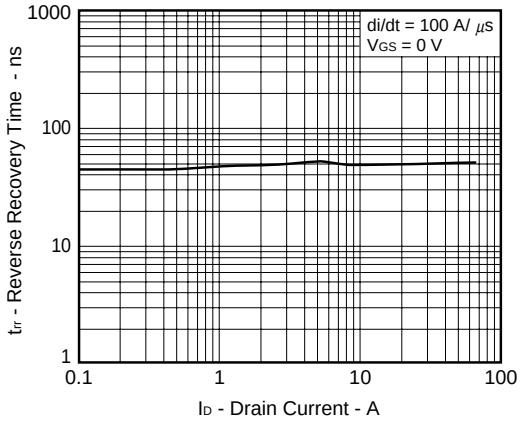
CAPACITANCE vs. DRAIN TO SOURCE VOLTAGE



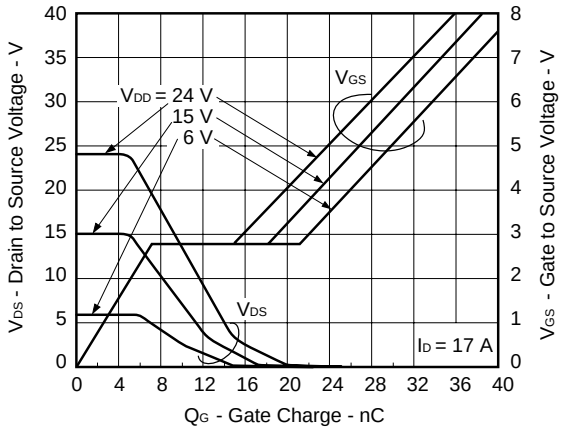
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS



REVERSE RECOVERY TIME vs. DRAIN CURRENT



DYNAMIC INPUT/OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS



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